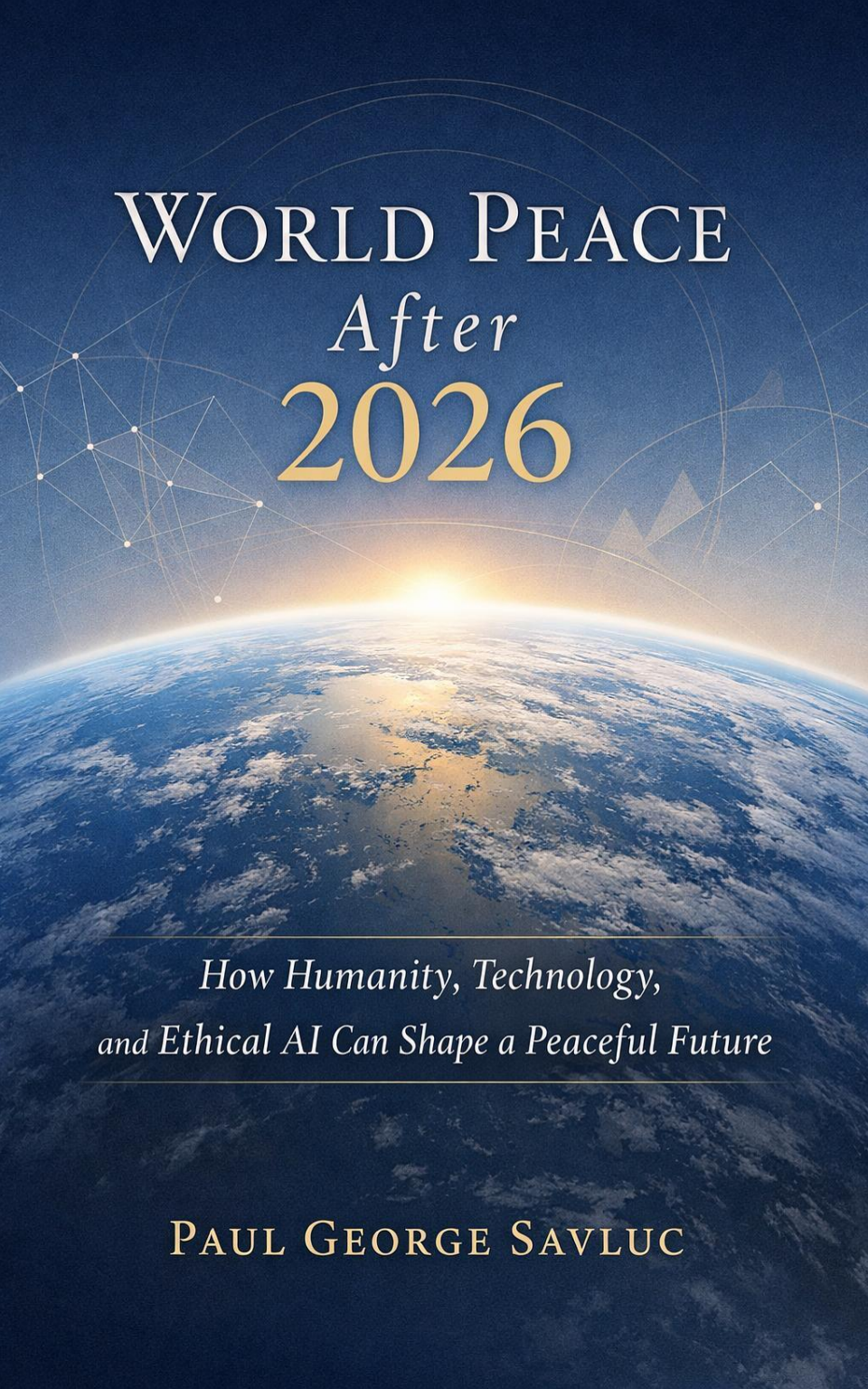


The background of the book cover is a composite image. It features a view of the Earth from space, showing the horizon and a bright sun or moon low on the horizon, creating a lens flare effect. Overlaid on this are several thin, white, geometric lines forming a network or constellation pattern. There are also faint, concentric circular lines and some triangular shapes in the upper right.

WORLD PEACE *After* 2026

*How Humanity, Technology,
and Ethical AI Can Shape a Peaceful Future*

PAUL GEORGE SAVLUC

PAUL SAVLUC

World Peace After 2026: How
Humanity, Technology, and
Ethical AI Can Shape a Peaceful
Future

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First edition

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This work is dedicated to all those who strive for peace in the face of adversity, families displaced by conflict, volunteers rebuilding communities, and engineers and educators using their skills to make the world a safer place. Your resilience and courage inspire my commitment to a more peaceful future.

Paul George Savluc

The symphony of harmony isn't the absence of disagreements; it's what emerges when we confront our differences through thoughtful dialogue, shared learning, and compassionate action, using knowledge and technology to build understanding among us.

PAUL GEORGE SAVLUC

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Foreword

As someone who has worked in advancing responsible technology, I have witnessed deep belief in the power of innovation to uplift humanity. My journey, from training thousands of engineers to advocating for cross-border collaboration, embodies the spirit of positive peace. This book, written with clarity and conviction, offers a systematic analysis of our world's challenges and a practical roadmap for achieving a more peaceful future. The interdisciplinary expertise and dedication shine through every chapter, making this work essential reading for leaders, engineers and citizens who care about the future of our planet.

Preface

In writing this book, I sought to combine my passion for engineering with my desire to help build a better world. Growing during times of political change taught me that peace is fragile and that technology can either strengthen or weaken it. As the founder and leader of multiple companies, I have seen how we can collaborate across continents with the global community. I have also observed how misuse of these same tools can fuel conflict. This preface is an invitation to join me in exploring how we can harness technology ethically to serve humanity. The pages that follow integrate research on global conflict with my personal experiences, offering a framework for action and hope.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank my family for their unwavering support and understanding during the long hours spent researching and writing. I am grateful to my colleagues, who share my vision and help turn ideas into reality. Special thanks go to the researchers, peacebuilders and policy experts whose work provided the foundation for this book. Finally, I appreciate the feedback and encouragement from friends and mentors around the world, whose insights enriched the narrative and strengthened the arguments presented.

Introduction: My Journey Toward a Peaceful World

I am Paul George Savluc, an engineer, entrepreneur, founder, and executive of a couple of companies, some of my companies and teams I lead, design generative hardware and agentic AI systems, and some do medical technology, and allow people to get medical help all around the world. The other companies I have brought to life, focus on business, social networking, and technology engineering, allowing people all over the world to get opportunities they have not had before. My professional life has been spent bridging disciplines: computer science and machine learning, robotics and electronics, business development and education. The work of my teams spans everything from quantum computing research to building digital-twin simulations for embedded devices. Over seven years of practice I have trained and mentored more than three thousand engineers and helped companies across borders accelerate their product development. I have seen the power of technology to bring people together, and I believe that harnessing this power is central to achieving

world peace.

Writing this book is an act of hope and responsibility. As of early 2026, the world is suffering from unprecedented conflict and fragmentation. The United Nations reports that more than one quarter of humanity lives in areas affected by conflict . The Institute for Economics and Peace finds that global peacefulness has declined for the thirteenth time in seventeen years , with 59 active state-based conflicts and a dramatic reversal in demilitarisation . Tens of millions have been forcibly displaced , and humanitarian funding still trails far behind global military spending . The year 2025 was especially grim: the International Institute for Security Studies reported a 23 percent increase in armed conflict and about 240 000 people killed by violent conflict .

Yet as a researcher and engineer I know that war and peace are not immutable forces. Scholars such as Professor Alexander Bellamy remind us that war is a social practice caused by human decisions . Empirical research links peace with accountable governance, respect for human rights, capable institutions, dignified living, and more gender-equal societies . Positive peace, a concept developed by the Institute for Economics and Peace, describes the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies. The Positive Peace framework argues that peace is a prerequisite for solving global challenges like climate change and that it requires systemic thinking and cooperation across borders . My professional mission aligns with this framework: I want to mobilise technology and human ingenuity to build systems that support peace, dignity, and prosperity for everyone.

This book is both a manifesto and a roadmap. I will describe the state of world peace in 2026, examine the roots of conflict,

explore the factors that foster peace and lay out a program for achieving peace in the decades ahead. Throughout, I will weave in my experiences as an engineer and entrepreneur: the lessons I have learned from building cross-border collaborations, designing AI systems and helping others succeed. Achieving world peace will require much more than technology, but technology, used responsibly, can be a catalyst for the cooperation and mutual understanding that peace requires.

Chapter 1: The Current State of World Peace

Declining Peacefulness and Intensifying Conflicts

The Global Peace Index 2025, the world's most comprehensive measure of peacefulness, paints a sobering picture. The Institute for Economics and Peace reports that the average level of global peacefulness deteriorated by 0.36 percent in 2025, the thirteenth decline in the last seventeen years . Sixty-four per cent of countries became less peaceful, and there are now fifty-nine active state-based conflicts – the highest number since the end of the Second World War . Successful resolution of conflicts has fallen dramatically: peace agreements resolve only four per cent of conflicts today compared with 23 per cent in the 1970s . Many conflicts are internationalised: seventy-eight countries are engaged in military operations beyond their borders .

Regional patterns show stark inequalities. Western and Central Europe remains the most peaceful region, home to

eight of the ten most peaceful countries, while the Middle East and North Africa region is the least peaceful . Russia has become the least peaceful country in the world, with Ukraine, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Yemen close behind . South Asia experienced the largest regional deterioration due to repression in Bangladesh and civil unrest in the region .

Beyond these statistics lie human tragedies. Over 200 million people need humanitarian assistance and nearly 120 million have been forcibly displaced . Global military spending continues to soar; at current trends it may climb from US\$2.7 trillion in 2024 to US\$6.6 trillion by 2035, while a fraction of that could end hunger and fully vaccinate every child . Human rights organisations warn that democratic institutions are under siege, authoritarian powers are rising and populist movements fuel racism and discrimination .

Drivers of Conflict

There are several interlocking drivers behind this deteriorating peace landscape:

1. **Authoritarianism and Democratic Backsliding.** The decline of liberal democracy and the rise of authoritarian powers have fuelled repression and conflict . Human Rights Watch highlights the erosion of human rights protections, the manipulation of elections, and the repression of dissent in countries across the globe .
2. **Economic Inequality and Debt.** Economic shocks like the global financial crisis and the COVID 19 pandemic have increased inequality and debt. According to the Global Peace Index, many developing countries lose 42

percent of government revenue to debt interest payments , limiting funds for social programs. Unfair global trade structures compound these problems .

3. **Social Fragmentation and Populism.** Rising inequality, cultural fragmentation and populist nationalism create fertile ground for conflict. Hate speech and racism have influenced elections and fuelled conflict in the United States, Europe and elsewhere .
4. **Climate Change and Resource Scarcity.** Climate change intensifies resource scarcity, contributes to migrations and triggers conflicts over water and land. Although not covered extensively in the peace index, the Positive Peace report notes that humanity is nearing a tipping point: climate change, biodiversity loss and freshwater depletion require unprecedented global cooperation .
5. **Information Disorder and Disinformation.** Advances in artificial intelligence and social media have lowered barriers to producing and spreading disinformation. A United Nations University project shows how AI-driven disinformation on social media can exacerbate political violence , and early regulation of AI often ignores these dynamics .

Why Peace Matters

Peace is not merely the absence of war. Positive peace provides the social foundation needed to address climate change, inequality, pandemics and technological disruption . Without peace there can be no trust, cooperation or inclusiveness. The Positive Peace report emphasises that peace is systemic:

interventions should gradually shift societies toward higher levels of positive peace rather than resorting to destabilising shocks . My work in digital twins and generative hardware echoes this approach: simulation allows us to design and test complex systems incrementally before deploying them in the real world. Achieving peace will similarly require designing social systems thoughtfully and testing reforms before wide implementation.

Chapter 2: Understanding the Roots of Conflict

War Is a Choice

The notion that humans are innately warlike is false. Anthropologists and biologists have shown that humans are capable of both violence and cooperation . War is a social practice shaped by human decisions . Recognising this empowers us: if war results from choices, then peace can result from different choices.

Conflict stems from deeply held disagreements about values and interests . Such disagreements are inevitable, but violence is not. Governments, organisations and individuals can build institutions and norms that channel disputes into negotiation and compromise, rather than armed confrontation .

Systemic Factors that Drive War

Research identifies several systemic factors that increase the likelihood of war:

- **Weak or Unaccountable States.** States are responsible for maintaining peace within their territories. Where institutions are weak, corrupt or unaccountable, grievances fester and violence becomes more likely. In contrast, democratic and rights-respecting states with capable institutions reduce violence .
- **Gender Inequality.** Societies with large gender gaps are more prone to conflict. Gender equality supports peace by reducing violence and expanding participation in decision-making .
- **Economic Instability and Inequality.** Poverty, unemployment and economic shocks create despair and social tension. When combined with corruption and exclusion, economic grievances can lead to rebellion or extreme nationalism.
- **Regional and International Power Struggles.** Competition between major powers, shifting alliances and proxy wars have internationalised conflicts . Middle powers are increasingly active in conflicts within their regions , making solutions more complex.
- **Information Warfare and Disinformation.** Social media platforms have become battlegrounds where disinformation can inflame tensions. AI-driven manipulation is particularly dangerous because it can target specific groups with personalised propaganda .

The Moral Imperative of Peace

The cost of war is measured not only in lives lost but in lost opportunities. Redirecting even a small portion of military spending could end hunger, vaccinate every child and provide quality education to millions . Peace is not altruism alone, it is in everyone's self-interest . Our collective challenges require cooperation on a scale unprecedented in human history; conflict undermines that cooperation.

Chapter 3: Positive Peace, The Pillars of a Peaceful Society

Positive Peace is a comprehensive framework developed by the Institute for Economics and Peace to understand the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peace. It encompasses eight pillars: (1) well-functioning government, (2) equitable distribution of resources, (3) free flow of information, (4) good relations with neighbours, (5) high levels of human capital, (6) acceptance of the rights of others, (7) low levels of corruption and (8) a sound business environment. The Positive Peace report notes that peace is systemic: each pillar reinforces the others, and the whole is greater than the sum of its parts .

Positive Peace also encourages systems thinking. Rather than treating individual problems in isolation, we must understand societies as interconnected systems where relationships and flows are more important than events . Interventions should nudge the system toward higher levels of positive peace incrementally . This resonates with my work in engineering: designing robust systems requires understanding how components

interact and iteratively improving those interactions.

Pillar 1: Well-Functioning Government

Governments should be accountable, transparent and capable of delivering services. Democracies that respect human rights, hold free elections and maintain the rule of law create conditions for peace . When institutions fail, grievances fester and violence becomes more likely.

Pillar 2: Equitable Distribution of Resources

Inequality breeds resentment. Fair taxation, inclusive economic policies and social protections mitigate disparities and reduce social tension. The UN Foundation notes that changes to the global financial system – including reforming international lending and increasing development finance – are crucial for reducing inequality .

Pillar 3: Free Flow of Information

An informed population makes better decisions. Free media and transparent communication foster accountability and build trust. However, AI-driven disinformation has weaponised information flows, making it imperative to develop governance frameworks that minimise harm .

Pillar 4: Good Relations with Neighbours

Peaceful relations with neighbouring countries reduce militarisation and create opportunities for cooperation. Regional organisations such as the European Union and the African Union have helped mediate conflicts and support peacekeeping missions.

Pillar 5: High Levels of Human Capital

Education, health care and workforce development increase resilience. The UN emphasises investing in humanity – the peacebuilders, educators and innovators who prevent conflicts. High human capital enables societies to adapt to shocks and build sustainable economies.

Pillar 6: Acceptance of the Rights of Others

Respecting human rights and embracing diversity reduce discrimination and social tension. Human Rights Watch warns that racist and xenophobic politics undermine democratic norms. Societies must protect minority rights, empower women and uphold the dignity of all.

Pillar 7: Low Levels of Corruption

Corruption erodes trust and diverts resources from public goods. Transparent governance and accountability mechanisms, including strong legal frameworks and independent media, reduce corruption.

Pillar 8: Sound Business Environment

A dynamic, inclusive economy provides jobs, fosters innovation and reduces the economic grievances that fuel conflict. My companies and teams work to create a sound business environment in the electronics and AI sectors by providing open platforms that reduce barriers to entry and promote collaboration among many other things, like allowing people to get access to MedTech, AgroTech, and much more.

Chapter 4: Technology as a Catalyst for Peace

Technology alone cannot create peace, but when designed ethically and deployed responsibly it can amplify our efforts. My engineering career has shown me that technology can build bridges across borders, accelerate problem solving and bring diverse people together.

Digital Twins and Simulation for Cooperation

My cross-border initiative uses digital-twin simulation to connect engineers, universities and enterprises worldwide . By simulating embedded systems before physical prototyping, we reduce costs, shorten development cycles and democratise innovation. This initiative shows how technology can facilitate collaboration and mutual understanding. As I said when launching the program, “Engineering is entering a phase where physical prototypes no longer need to come first; by integrating simulation, AI-generated firmware and real-time procurement data, organizations can design responsibly, validate early and

deliver products with greater efficiency and transparency”. This philosophy applies broadly: simulation allows policymakers and communities to test social policies, climate interventions and economic reforms in virtual environments before risking real-world consequences.

Artificial Intelligence for Early Warning and Peacebuilding

AI can support peace at every stage of the conflict cycle. The Kluz Prize for PeaceTech highlighted AI-driven early-warning systems such as the Violence & Impacts Early-Warning System (VIEWS), which analyzes conflict history, political events and socio-economic indicators to predict conflicts up to three years in advance . By identifying hotspots, these systems allow mediators to intervene early. AI-powered satellite systems like those developed by Lunasonde map underground water sources to prevent resource conflicts . AI-based sentiment analysis tools track public opinion to tailor peace processes . AI also enables deliberative processes; deliberative AI can synthesise diverse perspectives and identify common ground, facilitating inclusive dialogue and consensus building .

During conflicts, AI can enhance humanitarian operations. The Danish Refugee Council’s Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP) uses natural language processing to summarise and tag large volumes of information for humanitarian organisations, improving response times and efficiency . After conflicts, AI-powered tools like Project Didi transform peace-building theories into data-driven models that identify when parties are ripe for negotiation .

However, AI also poses risks. The United Nations University warns that AI-driven disinformation can inflame tensions

and that existing regulatory frameworks often overlook these dynamics . To harness AI for peace, we need human-centred design, inclusive data governance, accountability and transparency. My work at the companies is not limited to building AI agents with safety and compliance patterns, such as secure boot, firmware signing and cryptographic resilience . These principles must be extended to AI systems used in peacebuilding.

Open Platforms and Global Collaboration

Peace is built on trust and cooperation. Open-source platforms and collaborative networks lower barriers to participation and build communities across borders. Through the companies, we have built a business development network that connects founders, engineers and organizations across regions, enabling them to share expertise and resources . Our network uses a media and partnership strategy to turn engineering knowledge into a global conversation, reaching millions of people and amplifying collaboration .

Open platforms also have the potential to democratise access to education. In my program, we provide an “education mode” that transforms engineering prototypes into interactive lessons . Similarly, peacebuilders can use digital tools to teach negotiation skills, human rights principles and conflict resolution to youth and civil society worldwide. During 2026, the UN will celebrate the first International Year of Volunteers for the Sustainable Development Goals; volunteering is a powerful way to forge connections and foster shared humanity . Technology can match volunteers with peacebuilding projects, provide training and track impact.

Ethical Frameworks and Governance

Technological tools must be governed by ethical frameworks. AI regulation should encompass privacy protection, prevent disinformation and ensure that AI applications are conflict-sensitive. International coordination is needed to set standards for AI in peacebuilding, just as treaties govern arms control. My experience with government compliance automation and cybersecurity has taught me that regulations must be operationalised; we cannot rely on policy statements alone. Systems and workflows must embed ethical considerations from the ground up.

Chapter 5: Building Just and Inclusive Economies

Economic justice is both a moral imperative and a precondition for peace. Inequality fuels resentment and unrest, while inclusive economies foster stability. According to the UN Foundation, 2025 will test political will to overhaul international financing and deliver development resources . Rich countries must support the reform of international financial institutions to make them more inclusive and equitable . Only then can developing nations reduce debt burdens and invest in health, education and infrastructure.

At the national level, governments should pursue fair taxation, progressive social policies and job creation to address inequality. Technology can help by enabling more efficient delivery of services and creating new industries. For example, generative hardware and agentic AI reduce the costs of developing electronics, opening opportunities for small enterprises and entrepreneurs. In my work, we integrate real-time procurement intelligence into simulations , allowing companies to choose sustainable and cost-effective components. Similar tools can

help governments design equitable procurement policies and support local industries.

Trade must also be fair and sustainable. The unequal benefits of globalisation have contributed to backlash and protectionism. Policies that incentivise ethical supply chains, protect labour rights and reduce environmental harm help align trade with peace. Local communities should be empowered to participate in global markets through access to finance, technology and education.

Chapter 6: Strengthening Governance and Human Rights

Strong institutions and respect for human rights are central to peace. As Professor Bellamy notes, war and peace are shaped by limited and identifiable factors; accountable, rights-respecting states reduce the risk of conflict . Human Rights Watch warns that governments around the world are failing to meet their obligations, and that racism and nationalist rhetoric are undermining democratic norms . To build peace, governments must:

- **Protect Civil Liberties and Political Rights.** Free speech, freedom of association and independent media are essential for holding power to account and preventing violence.
- **Ensure Inclusive Participation.** Women, minorities, young people and marginalised communities must have real representation in decision-making. The UN notes that gender equality is crucial for peace , and 2026 will mark a milestone in promoting justice for women and girls .
- **Invest in Justice Systems.** Effective legal systems prevent

impunity and resolve disputes peacefully. The 2026 session of the Commission on the Status of Women will focus on strengthening access to justice for women and girls .

- **Combat Corruption.** Transparent procurement, digital records and civic oversight reduce corruption. AI can help by detecting fraudulent patterns, but it must be used ethically.
- **Reform International Institutions.** The UN Charter's principle of non-aggression must be reaffirmed . Peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts should be revitalised; research shows peacekeeping reduces civilian casualties and prevents conflict reignition . International stabilisation forces may be required in acute crises such as Gaza .

Chapter 7: Climate Stability and Environmental Cooperation

The climate crisis is a security crisis. Rising temperatures increase the likelihood of droughts, floods and extreme weather events, displacing populations and intensifying competition over resources. The Positive Peace report warns that humanity is facing unprecedented challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss and freshwater depletion that require global cooperation . Peace initiatives must integrate climate adaptation and mitigation.

Technological innovation can help address climate change. Digital twins can simulate energy grids, water systems and agricultural practices to improve efficiency and reduce waste. AI can optimise renewable energy deployment, monitor deforestation and predict climate impacts. However, technology alone cannot solve the climate crisis. It must be paired with ambitious policies, international agreements and equitable finance. Wealthy countries and corporations must lead by rapidly reducing emissions and financing adaptation in vulnerable regions.

Environmental cooperation can also build trust between adversaries. Joint conservation projects, transboundary water agreements and cross-border clean energy initiatives provide platforms for dialogue. For example, AI-powered satellite mapping of underground water resources can facilitate negotiations over shared aquifers and help prevent water-related conflicts.

Chapter 8: Education, Youth and Volunteering

Education is both a right and a powerful tool for peace. Societies with higher levels of human capital are more resilient . Peace education teaches conflict resolution, empathy and human rights, equipping young people with skills to prevent violence. My company's education mode shows how interactive simulations can teach complex concepts. Similar tools could be used to teach negotiation, diplomacy and intercultural communication.

Youth participation is critical. Young people make up a large portion of the population in many countries; their energy and innovation are essential for peace. The UN notes that approximately 2.1 billion adults volunteer, with particularly high rates in Africa . Volunteering fosters connections, mutual understanding and resilience. As the UN emphasises, volunteering offers a way to forge connections and foster shared humanity . Encouraging youth volunteering and community service can therefore build the foundations for peace.

Technology can make education and volunteering more

accessible. Online platforms can match volunteers with local and international peacebuilding initiatives, provide training and track impact. Virtual classrooms can connect students from conflict-affected regions with teachers worldwide. AI-powered tools can translate lessons into multiple languages and personalise learning paths.

Chapter 9: A Roadmap for Achieving World Peace

Achieving world peace is a monumental task, but it is not utopian. It requires a multi-dimensional approach that combines systemic reforms, human ingenuity and technological innovation. Drawing on the principles outlined above, I propose the following roadmap for the coming decades:

1. **Foster Inclusive Governance and Human Rights.** Strengthen democratic institutions, protect human rights and ensure inclusive participation at all levels. Governments should adopt anti-corruption measures and invest in justice systems. International institutions must reaffirm non-aggression and revitalise peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts .
2. **Reform Global Finance and Trade.** Transform international financial institutions to make development finance more accessible and equitable . Reduce debt burdens and encourage progressive taxation. Promote fair trade practices and sustainable supply chains.

3. **Invest in Education and Human Capital.** Expand access to quality education, emphasising peace education, STEM fields and digital literacy. Support youth volunteering and community service initiatives .
4. **Leverage Technology for Peace.** Develop AI-driven early warning systems and peacebuilding tools, emphasising human-centred design and inclusive governance . Use digital twins and simulation platforms to co-design solutions for engineering, climate, and social policies. Promote open-source platforms and global collaboration networks.
5. **Address Information Disorder.** Regulate social media and AI to reduce disinformation and hate speech . Support media literacy and develop mechanisms for verifying information. Encourage responsible platform governance and algorithm transparency.
6. **Tackle Climate Change and Resource Scarcity.** Commit to ambitious emission reductions, invest in renewable energy and climate adaptation, and develop cooperative agreements on resource management. Use AI and satellite data to monitor environmental changes and support sustainable development .
7. **Promote Economic and Social Justice.** Implement inclusive economic policies, create jobs, ensure equitable distribution of resources and empower women and minorities. Support local entrepreneurship through technology and training.
8. **Cultivate a Culture of Peace.** Celebrate peacebuilders, encourage cross-cultural dialogue, and integrate peace themes into media and art. Recognise and support the contributions of volunteers and civil society .

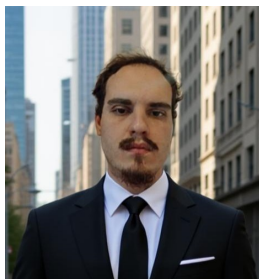
Conclusion: The Worldwide Community's Hope

As an engineer and leader working with people all over the world, I have learned that complex problems require systems thinking, collaboration and iterative improvement. World peace is the most complex problem of all. But just as we can design and simulate a processor before manufacturing it, we can design social systems that encourage cooperation, reduce violence and improve human wellbeing. We must apply the same rigour and creativity to peacebuilding that we apply to technology.

My journey, from graduating early while working multiple jobs to training thousands of engineers, building international networks and developing agentic AI, has taught me that individuals can make a difference . Yet lasting change requires collective action. By combining the insights of peace research with the tools of engineering and the energy of volunteers, we can move toward a more peaceful world.

The road ahead will not be easy. Peace is built in the striving . But if we choose to invest in humanity, reform

our systems, harness technology responsibly and extend our empathy beyond borders, then world peace after 2026 is not just a dream, it is a plan waiting to be implemented.



About the Author

Paul George Savluc is an engineer, technologist, and entrepreneur known for bridging artificial intelligence, robotics, digital-twin simulation, and global systems engineering with human-centered impact. He is the Founder and CEO of **multiple companies**, fostering cross-border technology platforms focused on generative hardware, agentic AI systems, and simulation-first engineering designed to reduce barriers to innovation worldwide within many fields and communities: AgroTech, MedTech, and more.

Over the past seven years, Paul has trained and mentored more than **3,000 engineers**, working across computer science, machine learning, electronics, embedded systems, quantum-adjacent research, and business development. His work spans AI infrastructure, digital-twin platforms, medical technology, non-intrusive sensing, and secure systems design, with applications ranging from industrial engineering to healthcare and public safety.

Paul is widely recognized for advancing **responsible AI**, **open engineering ecosystems**, and **technology-driven coop-**

eration across borders. His research and platforms emphasize simulation before deployment, ethical AI development, and systems thinking, principles he applies not only to technology, but to society itself. Through the companies and affiliated initiatives, he has helped founders, companies, and institutions accelerate product development while maintaining transparency, security, and human dignity.

The Path to World Peace After 2026: A Vision from Paul George Savluc brings together his engineering mindset, global research, and lived experience to address one of humanity's most urgent challenges. Written from the perspective of an engineer who builds systems for a living, the book explores how governance, economics, education, climate stability, and emerging technologies, especially artificial intelligence, can be designed to uplift societies rather than divide them.

Paul's work and writing focus on a central belief: **peace is not abstract, it is engineered.** By applying the same rigor used to design complex technological systems to the design of social, economic, and global frameworks, he argues that sustainable world peace is not only possible, but achievable.

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